भावना से ओत-प्रोत होना चाहिए। नौवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना (1997-2000) हेतु यही लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं। नौवीं योजना इस सुस्पष्ट आधार-वाक्य पर आधारित है, कि समृद्धि एवं विकास सर्वोत्तम रूप से तभी हो सकता है जब देश के नागरिकों को अपनी अन्तर्निहित उत्पादक और उद्यमी प्रतिभाओं के पूर्ण विकसित होने की स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त हो। नौवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना का प्रमुख कार्य विकास, समाजिक न्याय और भागीदारी के एक नये युग में प्रवेश करना है जिसमें बड़ी संख्या में लोग भागीदारी आयोजना प्रक्रिया में एक प्रभावी सहायक बन सकते हैं। निजी पहल, चाहे वह वैयक्तिक हो, सामुहिक अथवा समुदाय आधारित हो, नौवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में स्पष्ट की गई विकास कार्य-नीति का मूल तत्व है। प्रत्येक एकल स्कीम इन कार्यों में योगदान करती है और योजना को इसके समग्र रूप में देखा जाना चाहिए।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन में भागीदारी हेतु लोगों के समर्थ बनाने के लिए रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करना योजना का एक प्रमुख उद्देश्य है। उत्पादक कार्य केवल आर्थिक समृद्धि का साधन ही नहीं है, अपितु यह मानवीय गरिमा और आत्म-सम्मान का मूल स्रोत भी है, और यह राष्ट्रीय पहचान तथा सामाजिक सामंजस्य को पुष्ट करने के लिए एक अनिवार्य तत्व भी है। अल्प रोजगार और श्रमिकों के बढ़ते हुए नैमित्तीकरण के प्रभाव-क्षेत्र को समझते हुए, गरीबों के लिए, विशेष रूप से उनके लिए, जो मौसमी व्यवसायों में लगे हैं, रोज़गार के अवसरों को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, रोजगार आश्वासन स्कीम (ईएएस) जो देश के सभी 5448 ग्रामीण ब्लॉकों में चल रही है, काफी महत्वपूर्ण है। 1999-2000 से, ईएएस को मांग आधारित स्कमी के स्थान पर राज्यों के संबंध में निर्धारित वार्षिक परिव्यय सहित आंबटनकारी स्कीम बना दिया गया है।

Schemes to Associate Citizen in Country's Development

†*171. SHRI ONKAR SINGH LAKHAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to fourmulate a result oriented effective scheme to inspire a sense of self respect, self reliance and Nationalist feelings among the citizens of the country, if so, the details of the action taken in this direction; and

(b) whether Government propose to formulate any scheme for the participation of every citizen of the country in National production and security; if so, the nature of schemes and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Planning has been one of the pillars of our approach to economic development and growth since independence. The principal task of planning in a federal system is to evolve a shared vision of and a shared commitment to the national objectives and the development strategy not only in the Government at all levels but also among all other economic agents, including individuals. For a development strategy to be successful, each component of the economy must work towards a common purpose with the full realisation of the role that has to be played within an overall structure of responsibilities. For a nation to be strong and confident, each of its citizens must be filled with a sense of confidence in himself and his nation. These are the tasks that have been set for the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002). The Ninth Plan is based on the explicit premise that growth and development can best take place with citizen of this country having freedom to bring to full flowering her or his latent, productive and entrepreneurial talents. The principal task of the Ninth Five Year Plan is to usher in a new era of growth, social justice and participation in which the people at large can become effective instruments of a participatory planning process. Private initiative, whether individual, collective or community based, forms the essence of the development strategy articulated in the Ninth Five Year Plan. Every single scheme contributes to these tasks, and the Plan should be seen in its totality.

(b) Providing employment opportunities in order to enable people to participate in national production is one of the major objectives of the Plan. Productive work is not merely a means to economic well-

being, it is also a basic source of human dignity and self-respect; and it is an integral element in nurturing national identity and social cohesion. Recognising the high incidence of underemployment and increasing casualistion of labour, there is need to enhance employment opportunities for the poor, particularly for those who are in seasonal occupations. In this context, the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), which is in operation in all the 5448 rural blocks of the country, is of considerable significance. From 1999-2000, the EAS has become an allocative scheme instead of being demand driven scheme with a fixed annual outlay to the States.

श्री ओंकार सिंह लखावत: श्रीमन्, मैंने यह सवाल पूछा था कि क्या देश के नागरिकों को उत्पादन में और सुरक्षा में भागीदार बनाने के लिए सरकार कोई योजना बना रही है। जो वक्तव्य इस संदर्भ में सदन के पटल पर रखा गया है, उसमें सुरक्षा वाले मामले का उत्तर ही नहीं दिया गया है। मैं इसके बारे में जानकारी चाहता हूं। दूसरा निवेदन मैं यह करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे किसान 365 में से 135 दिन काम में लगे रहते हैं लेकिन बाकी दिन बेकार रहते हैं। उसके लिए सरकार क्या सोच रही है? हर आदमी को काम मिले और हर आदमी सुरक्षा में भागीदार हो, इसके बारे में सरकार क्या सोच रही है?

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: Actually that is a very important question regarding participation of people in the Government and in reviewing the matter. It is apparent that a large number of institutions are being set up to enable people to participate in the developmental work. This House has passed, and the other House has also passed, a series of legislations regarding Panchayati Raj Institutions. They have been made participants and an authority has been devolved for selecting development works. Gram Sabhas have been authorized to locate assets that are to be created. The identification of beneficiaries has to be done in open meetings. That has already been done. Members of Parliament have been associated with that work. But in all these institutions, one section of the people has not been able to participate in the development work. A large number of members, for instance, women have been given one-third reservation in all the Panchayati Raj institutions. Even a more important thing is, a series of steps have been taken to set up parallel associaitons of users both in the watershed development and in natural resources management at the hamlet level. Associations of users have been formed. I have a detailed information—if the hon.

Member wants, I will give it to him—on watershed associations, on water user groups and on the Joint Forest Management Committee. Sir, it is heartening to note that in many States these user associations have been given control over a large number of areas. For instance, in Andhra Pradesh, 35 per cent of the forest is now covered by JFM groups. In Haryana, it is almost 96 per cent. Sir, I can stop whenever you want. I can speak for a long time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, your answer is quite long. Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Disinvestment in Modern Food Industries

*165. SHRI GAYA SINGH:
SHRI J. CHITHARANJAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to disinvest 74 per cent stake in Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Modern Food Industries Karmachari Sangh has disputed the value of the current assets of the company at Rs. 109 crores fixed by the evaluator appointed by Government; and

(d) if so, details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Disinvestment Commission recommended 100% sale of Government equity. The Government, however, has decided to disinvest upto 74% of its equity to a strategic partner.

(c) No such representation/communication from the Modern Food Industries Karmachari Sangh has been received by the Government.

(d) Does not arise.